

SUNDAY, APRIL 17, 1887.

THE SUN to-day consists of sixteen pages. Our friends should see that their newsman ishes them with the entire paper.

Mr. CLEVELAND has consented to go to a fair in Atlanta next October, and in rapturous gratitude over that fact our esteemed contemporary, the Atlanta Constitution, announces that, whether he hopes for a renomination or not, he will get it, and will be reelected. This is a sort of thoughtless jauntiness of expression which must be painful to every man who cares more for the success of the Democratic party and the extension of Democratic principles than for the fortunes of any individual. It is strange and most unfortunate that any Democrat looking forward to the retention of his party in power should obstinately shut his eyes to the true and evident nature of the political situation.

Yet no amount of airy confidence or base less belief can alter the fact that GROVEF CLEVELAND would be a fatally weak candidate in New York, and elsewhere than in New York, although without this State the Democrats would be beaten. Mr. CLEVELAND'S friends in other States, and those persons who without any special kindor him vainly imagine that the Democracy is bound to stick to him, win or lose, seem to suppose that it is prejudice or personal dislike which is responsible for the gloomy view of those who insist that, even if he should be renominated, he could not be elected. Does Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS dislike Mr. CLEVELAND? Is he prejudiced save in Mr. CLEVELAND'S favor? Yet he sees the dissatisfaction of the Democrats in New York and especially in this town and Brooklyn and admits that it would probably prove fatal should Mr. CLEVELAND be put up for a second term.

Grant that Mr. CLEVELAND has all the virtues and qualifications which a newly appointed official could discover in him; grant, if you are able conscientiously to go so far. that his Administration has been capable and faultless; the fact remains that since 1884 he has gained no Republican votes in New York and he has lost many Democratic votes Put away sentiment, and take to arithmetic Whether Mr. CLEVELAND is good, bad, or indifferent, he is a minority candidate in this State. If the Democratic party wishes to renominate him, he will be renominated: but the accident which brought him in in 1884 will not be repeated. He will be without the assistance of Mr. BURCHARD, and also without several thousand Democratic votes which he got in New York that year. These are the facts. We did not make them, and neither the Atlanta Constitution nor anybody else can alter them.

The New Broadway Steal.

A great deal has been said and written about JACOB SHARP's steal of Broadway in 1884, and yet right in the face of it, and in the face of the public indignation it has justly excited, we are witnessing a new attempt to rob the people of New York of their one great thoroughfare. What is the scheme Why, to build an elevated railroad on Broadway from Chambers street to Forty-second street, whether the property owners, the city, or the public like it or not. How is this end to be accomplished? By an absurd perversion of certain words used by the Legislature of this State in their grant of a charter, now effete, to the Metropolitan Transit Company fifteen years ago.

In 1872, before there was any merns of rapid transit on this island, many were desirous that something should be done in the way of rendering our upper wards more accessible, and the Legislature passed an act incorporating the Metropolitan Transit Company, and authorizing it to build an elevated railroad, commencing at Broadway at a point opposite Bowling Green. thence through private property to Morris street, opposite Church street, thence through Church street to Canal street, thence through private property parallel to Greene street, thence, in brief, along the westerly side of the city at least 75 feet west of the Sixth avenue to the northerly side of Thirty-seventh street, thence with curved line to a point at least 75 feet west of the Seventh avenue to Forty-second street, and so on to the Harlem River. This was to be the main route, and the first branch is described in these words:

"Also from a point south of Forty-second street, or and to connect with the line heretofore described, east erly and northerly to the Grand Central Deput at Forty and street and Fourth avenue."

What was the intention of the Legislature in 1872, and what was meant by these words? Merely to provide that a branch might be constructed across the town from the main line 75 feet west of the Seventh avenue to the Grand Central Depot. That was what the lawmakers meant to enact, and that was probably all the incorporators thought of or wished for.

But in this seemingly innocent provision is found the little joker of to-day, for now, by virtue of it, the Transit Company claims to have the right to confiscate all Broadway

from Chambers street to Forty-second street. Nothing was done under the charter for three years, until 1875, when the engineers of the company met and laid out, by virtue of the provision for a branch route, a road from Canal street to Forty-second street. mainly on Broadway. The matter then slept on until 1881, when the promoters of the scheme quietly slipped through the Legislature an act designed to prevent the forfeiture for non-user of the charter granted nine years earlier. Another dormant period followed. until finally last winter they made an application to the Supreme Court to appoint commissioners to appraise the value of Broadway

So it appears that by the forced and false construction of a little collateral provision contained in an old, wornout, and forfeited charter, a serious effort is now made to capture Broadway. The effort is not only serious, but its outcome may be most dangerous, for the schemers, pending their application to the Supreme Court, are proceed ing by parallel lines in the Legislature to sap the barriers raised against them by the State Constitution. In 1875 the people adopted an amendment to that instrument providing that "no law shall authorize the construction or operation of a street railroad unless the consent of the owners of one-half in value of the property bounded on, and the consent also of the local authorities having the control of that portion of a street upon which it is proposed to construct such railroad, be first obtained; or if the consent of the property owners cannot be obtained, the General Term may appoint three commissioners, who shall determine whether such railroad ought to be constructed."

But the owners of the Metropolitan Transit Company's charter pretend and assert that this constitutional amendment of 1875 was too late to affect their franchise of 1872, that their company is above and superior to the will of the people as expressed in the fundamental law of the State, and that they can proceed to seize Broadway for their own pur- migrants who are now landing at Castle Gar- of prohibition, seeing that both the associa-

poses. They are now endeavoring to get the Legislature to pass a bill which would waive the forfeiture of their original charter, and also operate to aid them in their attempt to override the Constitution.

A peculiar provision of this new act is one which would permit the company to build their so-called branch up Broadway without ever constructing any main line.

Were the end in view beneficial and for the public interest, this contemptible perversion of a charter provision under cover of which an arbitrary proceeding, contrary to common right, is to be enforced, would be in itself enough to warrant the most energetic opposition. And when the end is to leprive the public at large of the use and enjoyment of a magnificent thoroughfare for the benefit of the speculators in a played-out franchise, there should be no limit to the expression of popular indignation.

Can American Citizens be Summarily

Expelled from Germany? If an apparently official announcement made in a Berlin newspaper expresses the intentions of the imperial and royal Government with regard to the treatment of our naturalized citizens who happen to be temporarily solourning in Germany, we may confidently expect some lively correspondence between our State Department and the German Chancellor. The position of our present Secretary of State with relation to the rights, privileges, and immunities of German-Americans is known to the German Government. It has been deliberately and firmly taken, and it powerfully commends itself to the good sense and self-respecting spirit of our citizens.

According to the published statement, all naturalized Americans of German birth, who shall not have reacquired German citizenship, are declared subject to summary expulsion from Germany; and all inferior administrative authorities are ordered to take no cognizance of protests against such offensive treatment, although such protests may be based on the American construction of the treaty of 1868. Let us recall the articles of that treaty under which such highhanded proceedings are contemplated and point out the view of their meaning which as been clearly and persistently maintained by Mr. BAYARD during the last two years. We shall thus find it easy to convince our German-American fellow citizens that they will not be subjected to grievous indignity and outrage without vehement remonstrance from the Department of State.

The fundamental article of the treaty con

cluded in 1868 between the United States and the North German Confederation, and now in force between this country and the German empire, is the first, which covenants as follows: "Americans, both native and naturalized, shall have a free and equal right of peaceable sojourn in Germany if they submit to the laws." Now, it is a familiar rule in the interpretation of international law that where a general principle is laid down and subsequently saddled with a specific limitation, such limitation is to be strictly construed. The qualification in question occurs in the often discussed fourth article of the same treaty: "If a German, naturalized in America, renews his residence in North Germany, without the intent to return to America, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in the United States. The intent not to return may be held to exist when the person naturalized in the one country resides more than two years in the other country." Heretofore, the dispute regarding the scope of the rights acknowledged by this treaty has turned solely on the meaning of the sentence last quoted. Never previously has the German Government claimed the power to expel a naturalized American until the sanctioned two years of sojourn in Germany had expired-unless, indeed, it could establish by irrefragable evidence the expelled person's renunciation of American citizenship. Never until now has it asserted a right to summarily-and without permitting any recourse to judicial inquiry-expel an American citizen from Germany at its good pleasure and at any hour, no matter whether the two years guaranteed by treaty shall or shall not have expired. How our State Department will meet this

unprovoked and in recent times unheard-of aggression may be inferred from the resistance already made to a much slighter infringement of what it deems the rights of naturalized Americans. Mr. BAYARD has for two years insisted that, not even after the expiration of two years, should the expulsion of Americans from Germany be summary; that even then they should have a judicial review of their case, and should be suffered to refute, should this be possible, the presumption arising from protracted residence. Such was the position taken in a cogent and exhaustive paper prepared by Dr. Francis Wharton, law officer of the State Department, and forwarded by Secretary BAYARD to Minister PENDLETON as the approved embodiment of the convictions of our Government. It was contended in that paper, both on general principles of juristic exposition and upon a fair construction of the language of the treaty of 1868, that the presumption of a renunciation of American citizenship based on the prolongation of residence beyond the term of two years was not irrebuttable; that it amounted, on the contrary, merely to prima facie proof, which a prospective victim of expulsion had right to overthrow before a judicial tribunal

by the production of counter evidence. While thus aiming to alleviate and narrow the special restriction upon the general privilege of residence, Secretary BAYARD has repeatedly affirmed in letters to Minister Pen-DLETON the determination of our Government to make good the claim of naturalized Americans under the treaty of 1868 to all rights of sojourn during, at all events, the first two years succeeding their arrival in Germany. Our fellow citizens, therefore, of German birth need have no fear that they will be left without defence by our State Department if the German Government, in spite of its treaty obligations, shall carry out its threat of expelling them from Germany-not merely after the prescribed term of two years, but in two months, two days, or whenever an autocratic whim shall prompt.

Our Greatest Immigration.

Whoever walks the down-town streets this spring obtains ocular evidence of the activity of immigration. He encounters almost daily long lines of foreigners, whose appearance indicates that they have just come off the sea and are strangers in a strange land.

These companies of immigrants are usu ally Italians, who make their way under the load of boxes and bundles containing their entire possessions, with the exception of the little store of money which each may carry in his pocket. They are commonly undersized men and women, whose countenances and whose figures bear witness to long subjection to grinding toil and an heredity which has fitted them for nothing else. It cannot be denied that, as a whole, they seem to be poor stock from which to produce the future American citizen, and their coming in numbers so great suggests the further complication of the terrible labor question.

But these are not the best class of the im-

den in multitudes which recall the spring of the years 1881, 1882, and 1888, the three years in which more than two million immigrants were received in the United States. The Germans, the Irish, the English, and the Scandinavians who are coming hither this spring are of a better quality, and compare favorably with the most superior stock which we have obtained from abroad since the period of great immigration to the republic began. The Jews, who are also emigrating so numer ously, are pretty sure to make their way, after the habit of that enterprising race, and will not become a burden on the public, especially as their own people here have undertaken to smooth the path to their advance ment.

This revival of the activity of immigration. of course, indicates that those who are already engaged in the field of labor have sent abroad reports of increasing prosperity. They agree with Mr. CLAPLIN, the great dry goods merchant, that we have entered upon a period of material progress which is likely to last for a series of years, and their oppor tunities for forming a correct conclusion with reference to that matter are even better than his, for they are in the thick of the fight for existence, and know from personal experience what are the chances for new comers. Therefore they tell their kinsmen of the Old World that now is the opportune time to try their fortunes in the Western republic, and immigration, which fell from its highest point of nearly 800,000 in 1882 to less than 350,000 in 1886, now rises again and may reach an unparalelled magnitude.

In the first five years of this decade we received over 3,000,000 immigrants, or more than in the whole ten years between 1870 and 1880, and more than in any previous decade in our history, and It is not improbable that the number landed during the last five years will bring the total to above 5.000 --000, in spite of the fact that the arrivals in 1885 and 1886 fell off greatly as compared with the average for the five years just before, though they were well up to the average of the periods of most active immigration previous to 1880. If the figures for this decade reach 5,000,000, as now seems to be so likely, they will be equal to one-half of the total immigration to the United States for the whole sixty years from 1820 to 1880.

Yet at this time, as never before, there is widespread demand for severe measures to restrict immigration, on the ground that it imperils the welfare of the millions already here, and increases the chances of social discord.

Photographing the Heavens.

There is to be a congress of astronomers in Paris this month, chiefly for the purpose of perfecting a plan of photographing the heavens. Although celestial photography is upward of half a century old, the moon having been photographed by Dr. J. W. DRAPER in 1840, yet within the past two or three years it has become almost a new art. Its progress has been so rapid that it has the effect of a fresh discovery. There is now no longer any doubt that the hopes of astronomers is this direction can be realized, and that the photographic camera can be made to take the place, and in some respects more than take the place, of the eye in telescopic work. Excellent photographs are now obtained not only of the sun, the moon, the brighter stars, comets, and nebulæ, but also of the spectra of many heavenly bodies, and of phenomena, such as faint stars and invisible nebulæ, which the eye cannot detect at all, even when aided by the most powerful telescope. A notable discovery of this kind has been made in the familiar group of stars called the Pleiades. Apparently connected with one of these stars, which has been known for ages under the name of Maia, is a strange nebulous mass which is clearly seen in photographs of the Pleiades, taken in the past two years, though no telescope shows any trace of it to the eye. Photographs of the heavens also show stars whose existence would have been unknown to us but for the marvellous power of the photographic plate to catch and hold the image of objects too obscure to sensibly affeet the human retina.

There are two ways in which the camera able by continued exposure to obtain an image of an object which may be so faint that shorter exposure would give no image. This of course is a power that the eye doe not possess. It is equivalent to being able to see plainly by long gazing what cannot be seen at all by a brief inspection. Then the photographic plate is sensitive to the socalled actinic rays, which do not produce the impression of light, and consequently do not affect the eye. Thus photography furnishes astronomy with an improved eye, capable of ranging nobody yet knows how far into the abysses of the universe.

The recent progress of celestial photography has been so great that it has created a new branch of observational astronomy, and, as in the use of the spectroscope, it has been found that specialists are needed to fully develop it. Achievements in the way of meas uring, sounding, and mapping the visible universe, which astronomers a generation ago would hardly have dared to dream of, are now clearly within the range of possible accomplishment. It is regarded as entirely practicable to obtain within the short space of ten years a series of photographs including the whole heavens, and containing millions upon millions of stars that cannot be seen with the naked eye. The value of such photographs to future astronomers would be inestimable. Showing the true places of so many stars at the date when the photographs were made, they would render it easy to detect any changes of place among the stars. Such changes are known to occur from various causes in all quarters of the heavens, but the difficulty has been to measure them. By the photographic method, star motions can be studied with a high degree of accuracy; and through such study astrono mers can arrive at a far more complete knowledge than they now possess of the form and structure of the universe of suns, in which our own sun shines only as a lumi nary of a minor rank.

Cardinal Gibbons and the Knights of Labor.

We elsewhere lay before our readers a complete and exact translation of the document relating to the Knights of Labor laid by Cardinal Gibbons before the Propaganda. Here we have reproduced the authentic text of this striking, and, according to report, decisive paper, as it appears in the official organ of the Vatican, the Moniteur de Rome.

It is the conviction of Cardinal GIBBON that the Holy See should not contemplate the condemnation of the Knights of Labor, for many weighty reasons, which are expounded and enforced with remarkable lu cidity and energy. He denies that such con demnation would be either justified, neces sary, expedient, wise, effective, or safe. In his judgment it would not be warranted by the letter or the spirit of the constitution and by-laws of the Knights of Labor, or the utterances of its officers.

Even if all alleged against the Knights of Labor were true, the Vatican might well hesitate to proceed to the severe extremity

tion in question and all the social phenomena of the United States are discerned by the Cardinal to be in a transitorial condition. Ill timed and injudicious such a condemnation would unquestionably be in view of the notorious grievances of workingmen, which the civil power, represented by legislatures and executives, both State and Federal, are

attempting to redress. It is also clearly recognized and frankly svowed by Cardinal GIBBONS that an attempt of the Vatican to debar American workingmen from joining the Knights of Labor would prove abortive and recoil upon the heads of its ill-counselled authors. Any such effort to array the Catholic Church against the hopes and interests of the tolling multitudes would, he thinks, deal a deadly

blow to the cause of religion in America. We are not surprised that the document whose exact text we lay before our readers has received the most deferential and anxlous consideration on the part of the Vatican.

Rumors About Stanley's Party.

A cable despatch lately published takes doleful view of STANLEY's prospect of reaching EMIN Pasha. It purports to give the substance of a letter from the Congo showing that STANLEY put his foot in it hadly when he chose the Congo route. The inference to be drawn is that the explorer himself, Sir Francis de Winton, ex-Adminstrator-General of the Congo State, who worked three weeks helping STANLEY fit out his party, and the King of the Belgians, who placed at STANLEY's disposal all the resources of the Congo State, do not know their business very well and ought to take

essons in the art of Congo travelling. The letter says that the harvests have been bad for years, that the natives at Leopoldville are almost suffering for food, and that STANLEY cannot buy provisions for his party. This news is important if true, though it has not been breathed before, even Bishop TAYLOR reporting that when he left Kimpoko, a few months ago, the mission gardens, containing many European vegetaoles, were in a flourishing state. Kimpoko is about twenty miles from Leopoldville.

The letter also says that STANLEY cannot get water transportation at Leopoldville for nore than 150 men, which is not one-fourth of his force. In his recent address before the Scottish Geographical Society, Sir Francis DE WINTON said that among the matters that took STANLEY twice to Brussels to see King LEOPOLD was the question whether the teamers on the upper Congo were sufficient for the expedition. The question was satisfactorily answered. There are now seven steamboats on the upper Congo, four of them belonging to the Congo State, and all of them able to tow other boats. On one of them, the Stanley, DE WINTON carried 238 people about 700 miles less than two years ago.

We are further informed that STANLEY'S agent, who was sent in advance to the Congo to hire additional porters for the land journey around the cataracts, will have trouble In getting them. According to Le Mouvement Géographique, this agent, Mr. Thoup, before STANLEY reached the Congo, was awaiting him at Matadi with the 250 porters he had been sent out to procure.

In the course of STANLEY's arduous enterprise, we shall doubtless hear that he has met with mishaps and been called upon to face many discouraging circumstances. It really does not seem worth while to attempt any unnecessary lying about the expedition.

Break Into Their Houses, Mr. Comstock.

We commend to ANTHONY COMSTOCK a field for his activity that he hasn't even touched. Instead of expending his energies and the despotic power of his office upon suppressing the distribution of works of art ng people in moderate circumstances, as in the case of the Sporting and Turf Record, let him go boldly into those far richer repositories of pictures that he wishes to destroy, the houses of the rich, and all loan collections. In numerous New York dwellings there are some of the loveliest creations of modern art or ancient art, the cause of great pleasure and valuable cultivation to a great number of good people, but worthy of destruction has an advantage over the eye. First, it can by Mr. Comstock's standard. Let him deaccumulate impressions—that is to say, it is | mand admittance there and devote these art tressures to rulp. If he can't get in openly. let him sneak in, under plea of plumbing or fixing the telephone, or any way he likes, so as to get in. Then he may destroy perhaps a dozen canvases in a house. He will be arrested and punished, but a man of his stamp should be happy to stand martyrdom

for his cause. It should be his greatest pleasure possible to become a martyr. It would certainly be to fair-minded, sensible people a pleasure to witness such martyrdom.

THE SUN is opening up a tremendous fight gainst Mr. CLEVELAND. The result of the last campaign ught to satisfy Tun Sun.—Atlanta Constitution.

It did satisfy us pretty well, thank you. We came awfully near smashing Brother CLEVE-LAND and saving the Democracy from the misfortunes of these four years. He only got in by a petty plurality of a thousand votes here in New York, and those he owed to the Rev. BUBCHARD.

Another time would he fare better? Has he made now friends among the masses of the people, whose votes will determine the fate of next year's candidates? Or has he made more enemies than he had before?

of New York in the National Democratic Convention? An intelligent answer to this question would be worth reams of gush and generality

We learn from the Savannah News and a most excellent paper it is-that "the hostility to Mr. RANDALL is increasing, not only outside of bis State, but also in it." We notice this statement only to suggest to our Savannah contemporary the sage remark of Josh Billings, that it is better not to know so many things than to know so many things that are not so.

Mr. RANDALL is a great man, and has a great

The Rahway Censor takes exception to our remark that Judge JOEL PARKER is of middle age. The Censor avers that he is past seventy. But what of that? In a correct view of life. and in the new era of health and happiness, which the labors of THE SUN have done so much to open up, every vigorous man may ex-pect to live to one hundred and fifty; and Judge PARKER is, accordingly, not quite in the middle of his career.

We call the attention of the billiard-loving public to the circular of the New York Racquet Club, published elsewhere, proposing the es-tablishment of a recognized championship for amateur billiard players, to be decided under the auspices of the club.

This seems a highly praiseworthy plan. There are many times more amateurs than sionals, and yet the latter have a championship emblem and the former haven't any. They ought to have, and through the kindnes and sense of the Racquet Club they will have.

Everybody ought to know that the beauti-

ful star now adorning the western sky in the early evening is the planet Venus, the twin sister of the Earth. That everybody does not possess this interesting bit of information is shown by the fact that several persons have nquired of THE SUN whether the star in question is not an electric light sent up in a balloon by the ingenious Mr. Eduson. It is more beautiful than any electric light, and if any one can look at this magnificently brilliant world, hanging there a hundred million miles away, in the

golden chains of the sun, without feeling the sublimity as well as the beauty of the spectaele, he may be sure he has made no mistake in not devoting himself to astronomy.

The Chicago Tribune is undoubtedly one of the jolliest journals in the country, but when it speaks of a man as "having awarded a cane" it must be adjudged to speak absurdly. A cane may possibly be awarded to a man, but the other proposition is shocking.

It delights the World to describe in a highly flaring headline a gentleman, a scholar, and a statesman es "TIM." We suppose this is because Mr. TIMOTHY

HEALY is an Irishman.

THE INTER-STATE COMMISSION. Petitions for Relief from Railroad and

Manufacturing Corporations. WASHINGTON, April 16.-The Inter-State Commerce Commission has promised to hear n Wednesday next the representatives of the Boston interests, who seek authority for the railroads to make rates from the West to that city to meet those made by roads whose termini are at New York.

Mr. Howard Morris, attorney, and Mr. Wil-

liam S. Millen, General Manager of the Wis-consin Central lines, presented a petition and

a brief in its support, asking that the opera-

tion of the long and short haul clause be suspended in so far as it prevented them from accepting traffic at rates fixed by water lines and by more direct rail lines between their various terminal points. They set forth orally that the denial of this privilege would compel them either to reduce local rates below the paying point or abandon all through business.

A petition has been received from the lowa Barb Steel Wire Company of Marshalltown stating that up to the first of the present month that company had an "equalized rate" of freight charges upon its receipts and shinments; that is, the through rate from Chicago to the Missouri liver being twenty-five cents, the company has paid fifteen cents for bringing its raw material from Chicago to Marshalltown, and ten cents for transporting its finished product from Marshalltown to the Missouri. The railroad company has, under the Inter-State law, made rates so high that the petitioner must either ship at great financial loss or shut down its factories and discharge its employees. The petitioner therefore asks that the system of equalized rates be sanctioned or the operation of the law be suspended until such time as the subject can be investigated.

The Commission to-day modified the order granted on the application of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company so as to conform with the order made on the application of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association, limiting its operations to points south of the Ohio River, and to business to and from such points from and to points north of the Ohio River, and to business to and from such points from and to points north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi, to wit, the Hilinois Central, the St. Louis and Cairo Short Line, the Tennessee and Ohio, the Norfolk and Western, the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomae, the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk, the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley, the Louisville and New Orleans and Texas, and the Newport News and Mississippi Valley roads. No other cases were acted upon. cepting traffic at rates fixed by water lines and by more direct rail lines between their various

WHO WAS "LORD CHESTERFIELD" Can Col. Bacon Discover the Correct Answer to This Conundrum?

Before the Assembly Investigating Committee in Brooklyn yesterday, Under Sheriff Hugh McLaughlin, Secretary of the Citizens' Electric Light Company, identified the contracts of that company with the city of Brook-lyn for street lighting, and the bonds given for their performance. He also gave a list of stockholders and officers of the company. Francis Markey, present Park Commissioner and an ex-Alderman, is one of the stockholders. Andrew McClellan, another stockholder, was a gentleman. The witness did not know

ers. Andrew McClellan, another stocknoider, was a gentleman. The witness did not know that he was the same McClellan who was indicted for policy selling, and for whom he gave bail. Ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin's name does not appear upon the books of the company as a stockholder, and the witness did not know whether he had anything to do with it. This letter was sent to Col. Bacon, Chairman of the committee, yesterday:

Sin. In view of your public declarations that you intended to conduct a non partisan investigation, and to thorought investigate all subjects of public interest brought to your attention, and that your attention having been publicly called to the fact that, during the years listly, leed, and lest, and a portion of 1884, the basement of the frighton Beach Hotel at Concy Island was lessed such fact, could be easy as used and occupied, and that sour fact, could be say as used and occupied, and that out fact the presens named as witnesses. I desire to remind you that such fact can be established by causing the appearance of the gentlemen above named before your committee, they being the persons that rented the premises to the violators of the law. Very respectfully yours.

It is said by persons who pretend to know all

It is said by persons who pretend to know all about the inside history of the Brighton Beach pool room that by prosecuting the inquiry suggested some very interesting facts might be elicited. The books of the concern, it is said, are still available, and they show, it is alleged, that Anderson & Co., the nominal owners, ran the place under the direction of a very active Republican politician during the years mentioned, whose name figures in the books as "Lord Chesterfield." Col. Bacon, it is asserted, would have very little difficulty, if he felt so disposed, in discovering the identity of "Lord Chesterfield," the real owner of the once flourishing pool room at the Brighton.

THE SOUTHERN FORESTRY CONGRESS. It Will Hold a Grand Meeting in Alabama

Next November. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The third annual session of the Southern States Forestry Congress will assemble at Monte Sano, Ala., in the first week of November. This session promises to be one of unusual interest. It will witness the marriage of the Southern States Forestry Congress with the National or American

Forestry Congress. No political or sectional feeling has ever existed between these two associations—but simply climatic and geographical. The Arbor Day, or tree planting season in the North is in spring. In the South, autuinn. When the associations are united, two assemblies will be held at the South.

A cordial invitation is extended to all friends of forestry to attend this Congress in November, including the honorable editor of Tue Sun, who has done so much for tree life. FORRESTER. HOTEL MONTE SANO, HUNTSVILLE, ALA., April 14.

Officers Southern States Forestry Congress: President—The Hon. A. O. Lane, Birmingham, Ala. Treasurer-The Hon Sidney Root Atlanta Secretary-Mrs. Ellen Call Long, Tallahassee, Fla.

\$400.000 Thrown Away. From the Boston Herald.

WASHINGTON. April 15 .- A remarkable instance of the manner in which the Navy Departmen used to be worked to sustain John Roach has just com to light. Some years ago Congress made a large appro priation for an iron sectional dock for the Pensa Navy Yard. The contract went to Bloach, and the dock was towed from Chester to Pensacola in sections. Com-mander Harmony, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, has just returned from a visit to Pensacola, and he reports that not only has the dock never been used, but it never can be. The reason is that there is not water enough to enable any vessel to get into it. The dock cost \$400,000, and the money was thrown away.

Theodore Roosevelt Off for the Plains.

From the Chicago Telbune. Theodore Roosevelt, armed with his trusty Winches er and accompanied by a couple of stanch stag hounds, passed through the city yesterday on his way from New York to his ranch in the Bad Lands of the Little Missouri. He is a civyer young man with a pen chant for politics, hunting, and out of door life. His rifle is a beauty, made to his order, and profusely engraved with buffalo, cik, antelope, grizzly benr, and other speci-mens of the game which has fallen before it. The bounds were business looking brutes, and with them he intendto have some fun with the wolves in their native wilds.

PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS.

Mr. John Prague, who is lost known to the yachting public as the owner of the fast sloop (recoille, which he has recently sold, however, is working day and night to color a ingerigar holder on the top of which is a nerge-looking crocodile that seems just ready to switch him across the nest with the end of its tail whenever he puts the holder in his mouth. The eight holder is rapidly becoming an object of admiration among his friends.

In a barber's shop on Beckman street is a shaving cu bearing the name of P. T. Barnum. He used to get shaved in Tom Higginson's shop as far back as thirty years ago, but it is some time since he has used that cup. That was the shop in which he bought an Irish man's turn in the chair saying he would pay his bill, and Tom Higginson not only shaved the man, but shampoo him curied his bair, dyed his beard, gave him a bat and can up a bill of several dollars for Barnoin to pay

Bobby's Little Tongue.

'And don't you know why, Bobby?" said the minister, who was dining with the family, "your mamma doesn't want you to eat a second piece of pie!"

"Yes. air," replied Robby, "She said that if you didn't take any there would be enough left over for tomorrow."

HANS YON BULOWS RAGE

Why he is Unpopular in Half the Conti-

VIENNA, March 30 .- There is no member of the artist world of whom the public hears more than Hans von Bulow, and the refusal of admission to the Berlin Opera House is only fresh incident in the stirring life of the celebrated planist. It is a well-known fact that quite lately, on the occasion of the first representation of a new opera. Von Bolow was turned away from the door, notwithstanding he had already paid for his own and his wife's places. This proceeding justly aroused grea ndignation throughout Germany against

places. This proceeding justly aroused great indignation throughout Germany against those who had given such unreasonable orders, for how can a right which has been once acquired be withdrawn?

Voa Bilow is, perhaps, more reckless in giving offence than any other artist in Europe, and, from time to time, he seems to feel the necessity of drawing public attention to himself. There is hardly any large town where this great nusician has not caused some unpleasantness, and a year rarely passes that his doings are not the talk of all the salons, cafes, and newspapers. In 1865 at a dress rehearsal at the Opera in Munich he wanted more space for his orchestra, and on being told that there would not be room for the public, he replied: "What does it matter whether there are a few Bavarian pigs more or less in the theatre?" Soon after this, in Hanover, he quarrelled violently with the tenor Schott, whose name is not unknown in America, and flung his baton away in a fury. Two years aggin Vienna, in the middle of a concert, he produced a newspaper and launched into abuse of one of our greatest critics. Another time he disparaged the Berlin Opera House, which he called a circus. In Prague, herr von Bullow, the German, plaved in a Czech club, and almost allied himself with Germany's worst enemics. Some years ago, he was converted from Protestantism to Catholicism, and becoming very anti-Semitic, signed the famous anti-Semitic petition, which was sent to Bismarck; but a little later, when he found that the Jews could be of use to him, he denied having done so, and had his signature effaced. About four weeks ago, when Bulow was last in Vienna, the head of the police gave him to understand that if he aftempted to make any speeches, his concerts would be closed. This seemed the only way to silence this remarkable man; though, when on his first appearance, the applianse was mingled with hisses, he seemed hardly able to suppress his desire to speak but he did, and so Vienna, for once, was spared further scenes.

DINNER COOKED FOR SIX CENTS.

A Demonstration Before 500 Ladies by Miss Corson and a Gas Stove. Five hundred women paid a dollar each at he Metropolitan Opera House yesterday and heard and saw Miss Juliette Corson lecture or cooking on gas stoves. Miss Corson was as sisted by Miss Fredricks. In the centre of the stage was a new-fangled gas stove called the Economy Cabinet, made by the American Metre Company. It was about 3 feet in height 1 15 feet wide, and 15 inches deep. There were we doors visible in front. One door was the baking oven, the other the roasting oven. At one side of the stage was a gas motre with

one side of the stage was a gas metre with a large index attached, so that each lady in the audience could see how much gas had been used in the menu.

Miss Corson described the diminutive gas stoves of ten years ago, which consisted of a ring of flame. Afterward there was an oven fixed on top of the ring, and improvements followed until a gas stove which could cook a course dinner for half a dozen or more persons has been invented. The saving in fuel was great in gas stoves, she said; the saving of temper and baking of the cook's face over the range was more, and the neatness and freedom from litter and ashes were most desirable. Another thing, gas stoves are always ready for business.

Then Miss Corson proceeded to cook a dinner on the gas stove, it was not so much a dinner as it was a "demonstration." At least that was the name of the barmecide feast which was set down on the programme. Delicate little memorandum cards, with pretty pencils, were furnished to each visitor for preserving cooking wisdom.

The operations consisted of roasting beef, baking biscuit and corn muffins, broiling squab, frying yeal cultet threaded), and frying oysters, toasting bread and boiling asparagus. The demonstration occupied nearly two hours' time, and Miss Corson announced that thirtynine feet of gas had been used. With gas at \$1.50 this would be a little less than six cents.

arge index attached, so that each lady in the

The Use of the Word Bounce.

From the London Academy. From the London Academy.

In the New English Dictionary, under the verh "bounce"—admittedly a difficult word—it is made quite clear that, along with the intransitive use, there always has been contemporaneously current since the first term of the contemporate of the word of the contemporate of the contemporate of the word being used transitively is as follows:

8. trans. To disclarge suddenly from employment.

I. 8. 10f uncertain origin.)

1884 Bottom (Mass.) Jrnt 3 Oct. 2.3: "Speaker Carlishe has bounced his clerk, Mr. Neison, for telling tales out of gehood."

ng."

Of course everything depends on finding examples. A notable one is that constantly heard among Canadian snowshoers, with whom "bounce" means "to tess into the air a person stretched horizontally," an operation closely analogous to "blanketting" (see New English Bettlemary, sub. V.), the blanket, however, being dispensed with.

pensed with the insage, dating back to 1875, is told in The origin of the same Him." with a very pleasing full page Him." with a very pleasing full page Him. "with a very pleasing full page Him. "with a very pleasing full page Him. The main interest, in the full page of the Montreal Bridge Star. The main interest, in the last line, where the litteral and figurative meanings are punningly brought together:

"Several strangers were decoyed in from another car and vigorously bounced as a mark of esteem—one friend from St. Andrews, at the imminent risk of his neck, which he didn't mind, and at the peril of his eye glass, which he didn't mind, and which never left his eye during the frequent upleavals. The auxiliary of the four bouncers, who flattered himself that he was exempt, by virtue of contributing the cow-born accompaniment, was true to the root between the conductor, but as he told when horn, which he kept to his mouth. A disinterested effort was made to be unee the conductor, but as he told is he expected to get it from the Grand Trunk, we spared him."

If a rhyming quotation be wanted, then (same journal) "And if a for should ever dare our loyalty to impugn. We'll bury him beneath the snow, or bounce bim to the

Further, do not boys at home talk of "bouncing a ball" is well as of a "ball bouncing"? Thomas Mcik.

Scio Priests on a Strike. From the St. James's Gazette

A remarkable strike is going on in the island of Scio. The population in some of the parishes belonging to the Orthodox Greek Church have been backward in the due payment of tithes or church rates or some other ecclesiastical due. The priests have appealed to the lishop of Scio, who has attempted to help his clergy by putting these recalcitrant parishes under the interfect. As a consequence of this extreme measure, with which western Europe was familiar in the Middle Agea, the clergy are obliged to abstain from the regular exercise of their ministry. They may neither baptize, marry, ecclerate mass, nor even bury the dead. The laity have taken the last duty upon themselves, and there have been several funerals without any ecclesias. They have appealed to the secular Governor of the island, however, requesting him to compel the priests on strike to return to their duty. The Governor has applied to the Porte for direction in this delicate question, so that the final settlement of the quarrel between the Christian pastors and their flocks is now resting in the hands of the Porte.

A Sensational Murderer to be Discovered. From the London Telegraph.

Prom the London Telegraph.

Paris, April 8.—Your renders will not have forgotten the sensation which was created some time and by the nurder of M. Barreme, the Prefect of the Eure, in a raiway carriage, as he was travelling from Paris to Evreux. The assassin was never discovered. Now, however, the police are on a fresh track. This morning a peasant about 6 years of age, attired in the traditional time bloose and subots, presented himself at the Prefecture of Police and insisted on an interview with M. Taylor, the head of the Criminal Department, saying that he had a very important communication to make relative to the nurder of M. Barreme. The man was admitted to M. Taylors office. He averred that the nurderer was a former employer of his living in the had tramped all the way from Evreux on foot, and that the murderer was a former employer of his living in the neighborhood of that bown. The police evidentify attach some weight to the man's applanations, as he has been conducted to Versailes by a detective, and is further to be examined without a moment's delay by M. Feron, one of the police magistrates.

The Lot of a Russian Recruit.

The Lot of a Russian Recruit.

From the London Daily News.

ODESSA, April 4.—I had occasion to-day to pass through a suburban park, where a large number of young conscripts were being not through the grown to pass through the suburban park. The drill master was a big man. He thought not have of steeping up to the end of the line and dealing two of the patient of the antorinate equal. At the next word of command the result was still ansatisfactory, and the corporal expressed has displeasars by attacking a sickly, consumitive boxing dewish recruit striking a fickly, consumitive boxing dewish recruit striking him with elenched the full in the ribs. The unfortunate had doubled up, and was dragged to the rear a little beyond, where the corporal of another squad was slowly and deliberately dressing the him by sacagely kicking the legs and stamping his from shod heed on the less of the poor recruits. The third of the bows and kicks and the growns and creas of the less hardy of the unfortunate youths were horrible to hear.

An Unsuccessful Dag's Sport. Young Sportman (to farmer, from whom he

hired a gun and a dog for a day's shooting :- I've lost the Farmer-The dog came home four hours ago. What's

Young Sporisman—Why, I fired eight times at a duck, which proved to be a dreey duck, without hitting it, and then the duc howled and started cross country. He's no good, Ar. Hawseed, and that gan kinks like thunder. Farmer—I should think it would kink like thunder. Then Farmer Hayseed went around to the back yard, where the dog was gnawing an indigenible hone, and gave him a pat on the head and a couple of French chops.

Hationally treat your cold from the start by using Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, and you may escape lung troubles not so easily gutten rid of.—Ads.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

The life and animation of Easter week have been in striking contrast to the gloom which receded it. Three or four weddings on one day, with gayly dressed women alighting from showy equipages, made Fifth avenue almost as bright as St. James's street when a drawing room is in progress, and even on less busy days receptions, dances, theatre parties, centennial celebrations, and literary reunions have filled the town with notabilities, and the streets from noon till midnight with the young, the

gay, and the happy. Monday evening brought Miss Floyd-Jones's cotillon poudré, at which many handsome women demonstrated the becomingness of curls and puffs of snowy whiteness, and indulged the fond delusion that when time should have blanched them permanently they would be as beautiful in their fifties as paint. powder, and patches had made them in their

early twenties. Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock's farewell theatre party to the coterie of young people who have been so often and so pleasantly entertained by her during the winter was also an event of Easter Monday evening. Delmonico's smaller ballroom was brilliant with lights, flowers, and pretty faces when the party assembled there after the play at Wallack's, and the cotillon danced by Mrs. Ladenburg, Miss Emily Heckscher, Miss May Brady, Miss Mabel Wright, Miss Rose Post, Miss Otis, Miss Paget, Mr. Lewis Rutherford, Mr. F. B. Cutting, Mr. Zborowski, and other manly-looking young fellows made rather an unusual grouping of youth and beauty in both sexes.

Tuesday was the day of weddings, of which Mrs. Howland Pell's was the most crowded and fashionable. The bride looked handsome and distinguished in her draperies of lace and satin, and her surroundings were such as to suggest a future with all the pleasures that wealth and luxury bring with them. The ball for the Orthopedic Hospital on Wed-

nesday evening was something of a surprise to those who protested that they had bought tickets only for charity's sake and knew very well that "there would be nobody there to speak of." On the contrary, it was an assem-blage of all the best known and most ornamental society belies, both married and single and, as the costumes were generally fresh and springlike, Mr. Howard has hardly led a prettier cotillon this winter. Mrs. Orme Wilson ooked extremely well, and seemed absolutely to radiate light from the profusion of diamonds that she wore. Her mother, Mrs. William Astor. has seldom been more resplendent. Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger's pale heliotrope gown was singularly becoming and made a nice contrast of color with Mrs. Bradley Martin's cardinal red, the corsage of which was almost covered with jewels. Green, of various delicate shades, predominated in the gowns of débutantes, whether typical of nature's reawakening or of maidenhood forsaken and forlorn, it would be uncharitable to say. Among the freshest dresses in the room were the white and gold of Miss Hall, and a lovely combination of green and white stripes worn by Miss Fanny Tailer, Take it for all in all, the Orthopedic ball was everything that could be desired, and must have been most gratifying to the management, who worked early and late for its success.

Hospital and Prison Association drew a large crowd to Delmonico's on Friday. Munczi Lajos was there in person, and as a consequence the music of his band was more weird and bewildering than over. Miss Leary and the ladies associated with her have been most active in the work of this excellent charity which brings relief and refreshment to prisoners and captives, and sometimes turns their thoughts to the consideration of a better life. The engagement of Miss Mary Bulkley and Mr. Reginald H. Rives, although not quite unexpected, has made no little stir among the younger society set. Both Miss Bulkley and Mr. Rives have been favorites in the gay world, and their marriage, which is to take place early in June, will probably awaken as much inter est as did that of Miss Kate Bulkley and Mr.

Miss Leary's fête in aid of the Ladies' Library

Prescott Lawrence, in June of last year. Cards are out for Mr. Cooper Hewitt and Miss Lucy Work's wedding on Wednesday, the 27th. The ceremony will take place in Grace Church at half past three in the afternoon, and will be followed by a reception at Mr. Work's house on Madison avenue. The bridesmaids will be the Misses Hewitt, sisters of the bridegroom, Miss Harriet Roberts, Miss Jeanne Turnure, and Miss Hildegarde Oclrichs.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Kemble have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Mary Charlotte Kemble, to Mr. Henry A. Simonds, on Tuesday, April 26, at St. Mark's Church in the Bowerie. This will be the second redding since Easter in the Kemble Mr. Charles Nourse, whose mother was a Kemble, having been married to Miss Julia Pea-

body on Thursday last. The Patti nights at the Metropolitan can hardly be called fashionable, although the attendance has been large, and there has been no lack of enthusiasm on the part of the audience. Wednesday night, when Patti and Scalchi sang together in "Semiramide." brought a treat to lovers of the human voice divine which was heard in its fullest perfection, without aid or support, on that occasion. Patti's voice has lost nothing by the lapse of time, while her skill and method in vocaliza-

Yesterday was a field day on the transatiantic steamers, and the docks and decks of outward bound boats were crowded with society people and their friends. A gay party of belles and beaus were on board the Umbris to say good-by to Miss May Brady, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Richard Irvin. Miss Frick. Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Leith. Mr. Egerton Winthrop, and Mr. and Mrs. Loring

tion have gained rather than diminished.

Andrews, who were among the passengers. The tragical death of Mr. Alfred Torrance has cast a shadow over hunting and racing men, among whom he was well known and very popular. That such an accident, the ghastly details of which must make the nerves of the strongest quail, should have happened to so good a rider, seems to confirm the adage that the best swimmers are always drowned, and the boldest riders oftenest come to grief.

The Washington season, which Lenten austerities and the adjournment of Congress were equally powerless to do more than check, has blazed up again with renewed brilliancy during Easter week. The baptism of the infant Whitney was quite a function in State circles, and the assemblage in St. John's Church & very dignified and imposing one. All the cabinet and diplomatic corps, with the ladies of their families, were present, but the pretties feature of the show was Mrs. Whitney herself. walking last in the procession carrying the child in her own arms. As the thermometer took occasion to go up into the eightles in compliment to the event, the heat and crowd at the reception were rather oppressive. The bon-bon boxes, hand-painted with angels and Cupids and the little lady's name in gold letters on the top, which were distributed among the guests, were greatly admired.

So much interest has been felt in this "Cabi-

net baby" that it would be curious to compare her wardrobe and nursery with that of the little Prince de Beira, the recently arrived son and heir of the Crown Prince and Princess of Portugal, who also seems to have been born with a golden spoon in his mouth. Foreign journals tell us that the Comtesse de Paris, the grandmother of the young Prince, purchased the "layette" in London previous to the child's birth, and as a distinct difference is made in Portugal between the clothing of a Prince and that of a Princess, two complete outfits, each one embracing six dozen of every article necessary to infant humanity, was sent to Lisbon. This included, among other things, twelve cradles, six decorated in lace, with blue trappings for a boy, and six in pink, in case of the advent of a girl. Court etiquette demands that the mother and all the attendants shall wear ribbons corresponding to those worn by the child, and the six cradles considered indispensable to the infant's sanitary well-doing are used in rotation, by order of the Portuguese physicians, that cleanliness and ventilation may be secured during the hours of siege.